The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,668.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 48
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Upcountry.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
" Ratnagherry	5	" Colombo	13
" Vingorla	6	" Galle	14
" Goa	6	" Negapatam	17
" Carwar	6	" Pondicherry	18
" Mangalore	7	" Madras	20
" Cannanore	8	" Coconada	22
" Telicherry	8	" Visagapatam	23
" Calicut	9	" Bimlipatam	23
" Beypore	9	" Gopaulpore	24
" Cochin	10	" False Point	25
" Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.			Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	1
" Kurrachee	15	" Fao	1
" Guadur	15	" Koweit	1
" Muscat	17	" Bushire	3
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Linga	8
" Linga	21	" Bunder Abbas	10
" Bahrein	23	" Muscat	12
" Bushire	23	" Guadur	15
" Fao	26	" Kurrachee	17
" Mahomerah	25	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive BUSREH	28		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Reuys, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship UPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	36	25		8
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHACKLETON & CO.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
[2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BEERLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public that he has leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,929 tons and 450 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n to Calcutta		Oct. 30	South'pt'n to Bombay	
Oct. 2	"	to Bombay	Nov. 6	"	to Calcutta
" 9	"	to Calcutta	" 13	"	to Bombay
" 16	"	to Bombay	" 20	"	to Calcutta
" 23	"	to Calcutta	" 27	"	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	"	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st September, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 " Printers.
5 Cases Prints.
Grey Dhoties.
10 " Containing Electro plated Spoons and Forks, 4 Hole Cruet Stands, Salvers, &c.

An Invoice of Handsome Kerosine Oil Table Lamps.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, cotton, &c.

10 Bales of Cotton.
Few dozen Perrier Jouet's Champagne in quarts and pints.
Few articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, sideboards, mattresses, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, &c.
1 English-built Broughan.
1 Light Office Shigram.
1 Grey Arab Burghan Horse.
1 Dark Bay Pony.
1 Bay Austra lian Horse, 5 years old, about 15-1.
1 Fine Goojrat Milch Cow with Calf about 2 months old.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a strong Office Shigram, a handsome Bay Arab Horse, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at Chummar Baug, Parell.

On TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, shigram, horse, plants, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which posses es the advantage of the AIR CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. Manufactory—Hat Manufactory only, 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Berrints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long—seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long—seats for 14 persons...complete from £293 to £350.
37 feet long—seats for 20 persons...comp ete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long—seats for 30 persons . complete from £476 to £610.
59 feet long—seats for 60 persons...complete from £960 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The actual working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTUALLING YARD, DEPTFORD.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H.M.'S ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1¼ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The S.S. INDIA will sail on MONDAY, the 1st Sept., at 2 P.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 P.M. on that day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 25th August 1873.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st September, the BUSINESS of the Undersigned will be carried on by Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1873.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 360 of 1873.

KERA BHOGA and BHUPA KERNO, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Faulkland Road, outside the Fort, Bombay: RAGHOONATH COLA and CAPURCHUND RUPA, also Hindoo Merchants, residing at Marwad and trading together under the name, style, and firm of KERA BHOGA ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KESAO TULSA, Hindoo Inhabitant, and residing at Faulkland Road, outside the Fort, Bombay...Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on FRIDAY, the 10th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 19th day of August, instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for Sale by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant:—

A House situate at Esmail Poora, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, on the south side of Esmail Poora Road, observed under No. 53, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Pharas Mitha, on or towards the west by the property of Dadul Withul, on or towards the north by the public road called Esmail Poora Road, and on or towards the south by the public lane, and which said house is now in the occupation of the Defendant. It was ordered that the said Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff's the sum of Rs. 1,071-12-4, for debt and interest, and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th August 1873.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

FINE OLD
PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh Consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

OLD PALE COGNAC,
(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate).
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC.
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE NEW SEASON'S
1872-73,
INDIAN TEAS
Just received from
THE KOUSANIE PLANTATIONS,

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 3 12	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4 4
" 9 0	Box of 5 lbs.	" 10 0

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2 4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2 8

Wholesale and Retail Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and effacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,
AND
14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,
Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
" Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to	£10
" Lockets	" £ 1 0 to	£20
" Suites	" £10 10 to	£50
" Chains	" Per Ounce £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, including the Presidency (Civil) Pay and Audit Branches, will be Established in the NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING from the 1st September next.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
Accountant General.

Bombay, 26th August 1873.

COAL.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 50 Tons WEST HARTLEY COAL, to be delivered free at the premises of the Colaba Press Company, Colaba, will be received by the Undersigned until 1st September.

A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager,
The London, Asiatic and American Company Limited,
Secretaries, Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 28th August 1873.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been authorised to accept also FIRE RISKS on behalf of the above Company, are now prepared to grant both FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at terms quite as favourable as those offered by any other first-class Offices.

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favorable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend;

II. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 21st August 1873.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

AT the 39TH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the PROPRIETORS held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of May 1873, the Board of Directors reported that the estimated *Surplus Funds* beyond the sum of £729,852 10s. 1d. (the total calculated Reserve Funds set apart to meet all present and future liabilities) amounted to £237 551 12s. 7d. as against £222,588 3s., the corresponding figures for the previous year.

It was decided to allow the Holders of *all Participating Policies now in force* A CASH BONUS applicable to a REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT. in the year's Premium, from 14th May 1873 to 13th May 1874, thus reducing their Premium for the year to ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL RATE STIPULATED IN THE POLICY. The present will be the *tenth year continuously*, in which the Reduction will have amounted to FIFTY PER CENT.

A Dividend to the Proprietors was declared of £1 18s. per Share, payable on the 30th June 1873, in addition to the 10s. per Share for Interest due on the 31st December next.

No Society, Mutual or Proprietory, with Rates of Premium so low as those of the "Universal" and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than the above to the Assured.

To the successful operations of the Society, the steady progress made during its long experience of more than one-third of a century undoubtedly testified.

A LIBERAL COMMISSION is allowed to Professional men and others upon their introduction of New business.

Persons properly qualified desirous of appointments as Agents to this Society in the Mofussil are invited to apply to the Undersigned.

Prospectuses, Rates, Forms of Proposal and every facility and information for effecting Assurances will be given on application to the Agents.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay Branch.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1874.—NOTICE by the Municipal Commissioner under Sections 78 and 79 of Act III. of 1872.

The Public are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS situated within the City is completed for the year 1874, and that the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 12th September next.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such assessment must be made to the Undersigned, in writing, on or before the 11th idem.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.
Bombay Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 28th August 1873.

NOTICE.—On NOVEMBER 3RD, and TWO following DAYS, an EXHIBITION of LIVE-STOCK, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, and GRAINS will be HELD at WUDWAN, on which occasion Gold and Silver Medals as well as Monetary Prizes will be given in accordance with the terms of the printed Prospectus.

A CATTLE FAIR will be held at the same time, and as it is expected that a large number of animals will be sent, the occasion will be a good one for intending purchasers.

PLOUGHING MATCHES will take place on the second day.

Any information either in connection with the Exhibition or Cattle Fair will be gladly given by the Honorary Secretary, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Esquire, Extra Assistant Political Agent, Wudwan station, from whom also Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Political Assistant in charge Jhalwar Prant, and President of the Committee.

Wudwan Station, 18th August 1873.

NOTICE.

THE LEGAL COMPANION.

THE LEGAL COMPANION is the cheapest MONTHLY LAW JOURNAL, containing important Privy Council and High Court Decisions, all the Acts of the Supreme and Local Councils from 1867, High Court and Revenue Circulars, &c., &c.

Persons sending their Annual Subscriptions may still be noted down as Subscribers from the commencement, and the previous Numbers forwarded to them.

TERMS:

Yearly in Advance	Rs. 5.
Monthly or Single Copy	" 1.

No Charge is made on account of Postage.

PROSUNNO COOMAR SEN,
Publisher of the Legal Companion,
Serampore (near Calcutta).

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTFITTING ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms, Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Grosham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
BOMBAY.

ALL THE NEWEST SONGS AND PIECES.

BAROMETER AND STORM GLASS.
ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER,
WITH STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER,
AND
WITH TABLES OF EXPLANATION,
IN POLISHED OAK FRAMES AND CASES

Plain (for Office Use)	Rs. 20
Oxford Gothic (for the Library)	" 25
Carved with O. G. Moulding	" 30
Extra finished, handsomely carved	" 35
Aneroid Barometer, with Thermometer, in richly carved Oak Frame	" 50

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR EACH WITH ORDER.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,

NEW HATS.....{ Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s Superior Manufacture.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Drab, extra quality	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, A. & Co.'s	12 8	14 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

EXCHANGE on London has closed for the mail at very much the same rates that have ruled during the past week, the tendency being slightly downward.

Government Securities remains unchanged.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16d. to 32/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 13/16d. to 32/32d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 17/32d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 19/32d. to ¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d. to 4/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99½
Do' demand	100¼
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	100 1/16 to 100¼
On China House Bills, 30 days' sight, 236.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111¼
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	105½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalments paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	4 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5 ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6 ,,
Do. on Merchandize	7 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6 ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6 ,,
Do. do.	7 ,,
Bank Bills	6 ,,
Mercantile Paper	8 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 6
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold	100 touch 16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVE'G 29.

THERE is still little or nothing doing in our Freight Market, and rates by sail and steam cannot be quoted better than £2-5-0. The iron ship Sir Walter Scott is reported chartered, Rangoon to Liverpool, at £3-10-0 per ton.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No sh p.

Overland Steamers—

London	£3 0s. 0d.
Venice	£2 10s. 0d.
Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool	£2 17s.
Havre Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. Seeds £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. Cotton £2 7s. 6d. nominal
China	Steamer Cotton Rs. 22 per ton. Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Colaba and Spinning sharer. Mazagon and Mofussil Press declining.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last div. decld	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,480
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	763
10,000	500	10s	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ext. Issue	255
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ex.
40,000	200	all	25 p.ct.	Chartered Bk of I. A. & C.	52
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	122
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21p 3-7	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	236½
.....	£20	10p 10-7	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	5p 10-7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19p 3-7	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co. 1,400
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. 85
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land 780
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited 390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

570	1,000	all	57p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
2'0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,710
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanee'or M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,305
1,000	150	150	35*	Bycoch Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,275
758	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,115
2,500	1,000	all	140p.	Manockji Petit's	1,295
900	1,000	a	40 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
3-0	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,325
870	2,500	400	416p.	Royal	2,325
100	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	17,000	11,000	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.	6,500
...	2,000	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
200	500	all	90 p.s.	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
600	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	1,000
350	9,000	all	25 p.s.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	4 0
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
200	5,000	1,450	75 p.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½ p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	6 0
120	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	85	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	450
1 0	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
150	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
180	850	all	4 pc.	Vic. Cot., Gin & Press Co.	850
6'0	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	11	11p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,500	500	all	45 ps.	Treschet & Co	425
2,000	250	all	10 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail, been very small, and there is no change in prices. The following sales have taken place yesterday :—

1,700	pieces Grey Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds 2½ lbs.	Rs. 2	2 6
300	,, White Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 2	4 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 2	8 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 2	12 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 3	0 0
300	,, ,, ,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,, 3	4 0

COTTON.

There has hardly been any change in the state of the market, and prices remain as last quoted. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100	candies Veerumgaum	at Rs. 173 to 183
35	,, Degrees	at Rs. 198

YARNS.

There is almost no demand in the bazaar, and prices are ruling in favour of buyers.

METALS.

100 Bundles Steel in Faggots ..... as 11¼ per cwt.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 23rd August 1873.
Open 1,266¼ Miles.

Coaching	Rs. a. p.
Merchandize	72,497 11 0
Electric Telegraph	1,46,010 10 0
Municipal Trains, &c.	626 0 0
	632 8 0
Total Rs.	1,79,766 13 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles. Total Rs.	1,57,646 13 9
Increase Rs.	22,120 0 3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Euphrates (s)	Melville	Kurrachee, August 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Bushire Merchant	Machon	Rangoon via Negapatam.
	Calcutta (s)	Henderson	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Gogah, Jones, to Bhownugger and Gogah, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered outward for loading yesterday:—Steamer Euphrates, for Kurrachee; Barque Persian Packet, for [illegible].

MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
29 Sea Queen ..... Liverpool.
Brockman ..... Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
26 Nimrod ..... Calcutta.
Norrinshal ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 9 bags corks, Dorabjee Bezonjee & Co; 78 packages glassware and 12 packages earthenware, Isaac Noormahomed.

British Sceptre, 12 cases oilmanstores, Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caradoc, s, 23 casks ale, Hudson & Co; 3 cases biscuits' Pochajee Framjee & Co; 1 cask glassware, Somjee Lalljee; 50 cases champagne, Hormusjee Pestonjee & Sons; 4 cases varnish, Ruston jee Sorabjee & Co; 2 cases cheese and 1 case bacon, Bomanjee Sorabjee; 1 case perfumery, 9 cases confectionery, 1 case playing cards, and 2 cases biscuits, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthuckey; 3 cases cheese, Manockjee Dossabhoy; 50 cases corks, Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Wadia & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co; 50 bales rags, Heerachund Curseonjee.

Sir Charles Napier, 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Wimbledon, s, 16 cases chundroose, Meerally Soomar; 13 cases sherry wine, Ewart, Latham & Co; 32 bales wool, Vursonjee Dawchund; 300 bales cotton, Mocljee Lilladhar; 42 bales cotton, Heerachund Gulabchund.

India, s, 250 bags gingelly seed, S. Tyabjee & Co; 250 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore, s, 210 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy 11 bundles E. teeth, Cupoorjee Canjee; 18 bundles E. teeth, Allybhoy Mahomedjee; 2 packages E. teeth, Munjee Ramjee; 8 cases drugs and 29 cases green stones, Abdoolally Dawoodbhoy; 368 pieces E. teeth, Munsookram Koobardass.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Bruxelles, 150 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India, s, 530 bags gingelly seed, Hajee Allaruckia Hajee Essac.

FOR SUEZ.

India, s, 1 case mace and 1 case gamboge, Hajee Allaruckia Hajee Essac.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 29th August, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south thermometer 78, rainfall 40 cents.

CARWAR, 29th August, 5 hrs.—Weather cloudy and overcast, wind west, thermometer 78, barometer 30'00, rainfall 80 cents.

MANGALORE, 29th August, 9-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west by north-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·74, rainfall 1 inch, 12 cents.

TUTICORIN, 29th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·76.

VINGORLA, 29th August, 4-45 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 80, rainfall 63 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 28.

Penney, Major, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from Satara.

AUGUST 28.

French, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.
Wamsley, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Poona.
Farquharson, Colonel, 16th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Mhow.

AUGUST 29.

Mayne, Lieutenant, 3rd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 29.

Penney, Major, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Boyle, Lieutenant, 43rd Light Infantry, (Madras), on sick leave to England.
Murray, Quarter Master, on sick leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 27.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

The Hon L C Innes Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, privilege leave for three months, from the 29th instant.

Capt J S Blakland, Supt of Police, Nuyore, subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to re-join his appointment.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Reved the Bishop has granted the Rev J T D Kidd, B A, Captain of Vizagapatam, privilege leave for two months, from the date of quitting his station, under section 12, Supplemental E of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Hon W Hudleston having resigned his appointment as Temporary Member of the Council of this Presidency on the 13th inst, and the Honourable R S Ellis, C.S., an Ordinary Member of the Council, being absent on leave, the Honourable William Robinson, C.S.I, who has been provisionally appointed by H M to succeed to the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council, has this day taken his seat in Council under the provisions of the Act XXIV. & XXV. Vic, Cap 67, Sec 27.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Surg-Major John Liston Paul, M D, and A M, Surg of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, to act as principal of the Medical College, Professor of Medicine, and Physician of the General Hospital, during the absence of Surg-Maj G Smith, M D, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj Joseph Marcus Joseph, M D, L L D, to act as Surg of the General Hospital, without prejudice to his Regimental appointment, during the employment of Surgeon-Major Paul, M D, on other duty, or until further orders.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Robert William Ledwick, Accountant-General, to be a Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras.

Mr R W Ledwick assumed charge of the Offices of Accountant-General and Commr of the Department of Issue of the Paper Currency from Mr F. Lushington on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Maj Wilfred Hudleston, of the S C, to be in charge of pensioners and hold rs of family certificates at Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, vice Capt J Godson, returned to Regtl duty.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Lt-Cols, having completed twenty-six years' service.

Majors Richard Cellyer Andre Marshall and Alexander Ruxton McMahon—from the 20th August 1873.

Majors Thomas Woolrich Stansfield and Adam Hugh Montgomery Dickey—from the 21st August 1873.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Capt F Kilgour, S C, Probationary Asst Supt of Police, 1st class—arrived at Bombay on the 13th August 1873.

Lt-Col G T Hilliard, S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, 13th N I, Lt-Col W O Swanston, S C, Depy Insp-Genl of Police Southern Range, and Capt G H Tillard, S C, Asst Supt of Police, 1st class—arrived at Madras on the 17th Aug 1873.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 5	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Aug. 30	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept. 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 5	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 8	Tuesday	Nov. 18
,,	,, 22	,,	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 4	,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Oct. 18	,,	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Friday	Sept. 26	Friday	Sept. 5
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Oct. 6
,,	Nov. 24	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Dec. 22	,,	Dec. 1
,,	,,	,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

20th Aug. 1873.	6th Oct. 1873.	*21st Nov. 1873.	
3rd Sept. 1873.	*10th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,	
6th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,	
*10th ,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	*1st Dec. 1873.	
13th ,, ,,	20th ,, ,,	5th ,, ,,	
17th ,, ,,	*24th ,, ,,	10th ,, ,,	
*17th ,, ,,	27th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,	
*2nd ,, ,,	31st ,, ,,	*5th ,, ,,	
*20th ,, ,,	3rd Nov. 1873.	19th ,, ,,	
29th ,, ,,	*7th ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,	
3rd Oct. 1873.	14th ,, ,,	28th ,, ,,	
,, ,,	17th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,	

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Igutpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—August 23rd, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of T. T. Allen, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

FIELDER—August 19th, at Northwood, Simla, the wife of W. H. Fielder, of a son.

KING—August 24th, at Hutwa, District Sarun, the wife of H. O. King, Executive Engineer, of a s. b.

RYALL—August 23rd, at Annandale View, Simla, the wife of George Ryall, Esq., Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla, of a son.

DEATHS.

GILBERT—August 24th, at Mirzapore, Francis Raleigh, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gilbert, aged 10 months and 26 days.

KNIGHT—August 25th, at No. 51, Weston's Lane, Calcutta, the residence of Mr. R. Baxter, Mrs. Annie Knight, relict of Captain Andrew Samuel Knight, R.N., aged 58 years.

LEMARCHAND—August 22nd, at Kangra, Lucy Holden, the dearly loved child of Walter and Lucy Lemarchand, aged 11 months and 12 days.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873.

THE proposal of the Chairman of the Port Trust Board, in his informing statement of ways and means, published in our issue of the 21st inst., to meet the deficit with which Government has weighted the Port Trust, just as it was launched, by adding one anna per ton to the present rate for port dues, was not likely to find favour with a Board composed of sensible men, anxious to develope rather than cripple the trade of the port; and our readers will accordingly have observed, with some satisfaction, that at a meeting of the Trustees, held on Monday last, the proposal was considered and negatived. We do not blame the Chairman of the Trust for putting forward such a proposal: on the contrary, he deserves credit for placing before the public so clear a statement of the financial position in which the Trust has been placed when started into life and for so frankly stating his own views as to what he thinks should be done to cover the deficiency; but his proposal for fresh taxation was unwise all the same. The proposal in itself was not so bad as it seems, but it was singularly inopportune. What course could be more inauspicious for the good working of the Trust and for the good name of the Trustees, than to make their first appearance before the public as a board of Sangradoes! Dr. Sangrado had but one remedy for his patients, viz—to bleed them! Are the Trustees to have but one remedy for their present deficiency, that of taxing the trade of the port!? The reasons given by the Board for throwing aside the Chairman's proposal, with the exception of the Hindoo marriage one, which seems a bit of a blunder in the way it is put, are good, and cannot but have due weight with Government. But what a commentary the Chairman's statement as to ways and means, is, on Colonel Kennedy's jaunty assertion on which we formerly commented, "that financially speaking we are put to no "straits; the income from the Government bunders is already sufficient to cover liabilities!" The Trustees of the Port Trust must know very well that fresh taxation is the last thing to be thought of, until the Trust is in a position to render service for it. If the bunder fees on the Government bunders—and not on these only, but on every place on the foreshore not private property, where it is possible to extract a fee—are not so great a burden as they have been called, still they are a burden, and are simply charges without service, submitted to by traders on the promise that it would be made up to them, in the greater facilities that were hereafter to be provided for trade, and for the accommodation of the shipping frequenting the Port. We have every confidence that the Trustees will in a short time, by economy and careful management, make the two ends meet, as things are at present. But we do not need the creation of a Port Trust or the appointment of a Board of Trustees for any such petty business. Government has purchased a great estate at an enormous cost to the country; but this estate is in an unfinished condition, and while it remains in this state, great injustice is done to the finances of the country, in saddling them with the cost of an expensive, but at present, comparatively unproductive property.

To improve and utilize the Elphinstone Estate, as well as to manage this and all the other public property on the foreshore, the Port Trust has been called into existence; and the most serious and important business now before the Trustees is to deal with the schemes that have been so elaborately prepared for the improvement of the Elphinstone estate, and to submit the opinion they arrive at for the consideration of Government. While the public wait with expectation to hear the decision of the Trustees of the Port Trust may come to, regarding Mr. Ormiston's plans for tidal basins for the accommodation, on the Elphinstone estate, of ships and steamers, we think it necessary in the public interests to refer again to the manner in which the subject has been dealt with in the official correspondence placed at our disposal by the Public Works Secretary as well as in the correspondence published in the *Gazette of India*, to which we drew attention on a previous occasion.

It seems evident Mr. Ormiston must have carefully considered and prepared his plans at least two years ago—very probably longer,—for no doubt the end proposed by the Elphinstone Company was in his mind from the time he came to Bombay. Government when it purchased the property must have had a shrewd idea of what was intended to be done for its improvement, otherwise it would hardly have been justified in the purchase, and at all events there is evidence in the papers that Mr. Ormiston was ready to explain what he proposed, two years ago. For all this, and though the plans have been the subject of criticism for at least eighteen months, the whole question is still in a confused state, and if the Trustees have nothing better to guide them in considering Mr. Ormiston's plans than the criticisms in the official correspondence, all we can say is, they are greatly to be pitied. Two persons, we make bold to say, have decided opinions—Colonel Kennedy and Colonel Fraser. As regards the former, the opinion we have deliberately formed, after perusing such memorandums and letters of his as have come before us, is,—we are sorry to say it, that he is dead against Mr. Ormiston's plans, and that he will do what he can to oppose them. It is not difficult to discern that the views of Colonel Fraser tend in exactly the opposite direction. But he is placed in the controversy at a great disadvantage: having come to Bombay at the command of the Government of India, to examine all points connected with the Elphinstone Estate and the improvement of it, he did his work in the most thorough manner, made his reports, gave full expression to his views, and then had to stand aside. The Bombay Secretary criticises Colonel Fraser's reports, his criticisms, go to the Secretary on the other side of India, who hands them to Colonel Fraser (busy no doubt with other work) for his remarks, and so the thing goes on with both Governments for more than a year, while the only result is loss of valuble time, which means money, loss of temper, and great discouragement to all who are anxious to see a great work of public improvement, begun and carried out.

Mr. Ormiston, in a letter to the Government Consulting Engineer for Reclamations, dated May 20th, 1872, says, in reference to the channel question—"I beg to "state that when J. R. McClean, Esq., M.P., "was in Bombay a few months ago, I showed "him my plans and ... site of the works and "requested his opinion in particular as to the "channels. Mr. McClean is an engineer of high "standing and long experience: he is now re"tired from the profession, but has been presi"dent of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and "was engineer of the Bute and Barrow Docks, "where similar works were carried out; and "in his opinion, there was no doubt of the "success of my proposals. If the scheme were "before a Parliamentary Committee, where "opposing interests were represented, I dare"say different opinions would be given; but "that it would pass, I have no doubt." Colonel Kennedy, however, is not thus to be set down. "This," he says in a minute, apparently intended as an answer to the letter from which the above is quoted,—"This is not a case in "which Government, taking the place of a "Parliamentary Committee, has to decide "whether the work is one which might rea"sonably be undertaken by a private company "on its own responsibility, but whether "Government shall themselves expend large "sums of public money for which the "trade of the port must ultimately be be"nefited, and it would not be right, "I think, to embark in such an undertaking till "it be established beyond all reasonable doubt "that the plan is moderately sure to be success"ful." This is ingenious and not a little specious; we only wonder how Colonel Kennedy, holding such views, could, as an adviser of Government, have counselled the Elphinstone purchase, seeing that if ever it was to become a paying property and of value to the port, it was only by the scheme for tidal basins that it could be made so. We are however of those who believe there is no fear whatever about the plan being something more than "moderately successful," but to make it anything at all, we must get out of the region of the shallow objections taken to it, without facts for a basis of argument; and with some of these objections we must deal on another occasion.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 29TH AUGUST.

There has been a terrible gale on the coast near Cape Breton; eighty vessels have gone ashore.

Serious mob riots have occurred at Leipzig, which were stopped only by the intervention of the troops.

LONDON, 29TH AUGUST.

A large number of officers have volunteered for the expedition to the Gold Coast against the Ashantees. The following officers have been appointed :—

Colonel Machiel, second in command; Captain Henry Brackenbury, military secretary; Captain M'Calmont (7th Hussars), aide-de-camp; Major Baker (18th Foot), and Captains Buller and Huyshe, of the 60th Rifles, to the Adjutant-General and Quarter-master's Departments.

Besides the above, twenty officers have been selected for special qualifications, including Colonel Evelyn Wood, Major Home, Major Russell of the 13th Hussars, and Lieutenant Maurice.

It is intended to organise a minimum native force of from 12,000 to 15,000. Colonel Sir Garnet Wolseley leaves on the 7th September.

Mr. Douglas, son of the Bishop of Bombay, was drowned yesterday at Aberfield while bathing.

PARIS, 29TH AUGUST.

The French Government have decided to abolish the surtax on foreign grain.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm, arrivals easier, Surats steady, and the London Cotton Market closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper		97½
4½ do.	do.	99.
5½ do.	do.	103½.
Exchange on India		1s. 10¾d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ....£12,500,000.
Bills Discounted

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

I AM writing late on Friday afternoon, and up to this time there is no sign of the mail. As I expect something by it I am alarming myself by a number of conjectures about the delay. Probably it is bad weather; probably it is a catastrophe which I will not even hint at; and probably it is because the steamer is one of the P. and O. Co.'s monsoon tubs which are addicted to breaking down. I prefer the last cause, because by it least harm will be done to the passengers, while the press of India will have an admirable opportunity of crying out with justice against the P. and O. Co.'s treatment of the public. Most of our merchants expected to be able to answer this week's overland letters by to-day's home-going mail, and of course great is their disappointment.

You gave forth a rumour the other day that Mr. Sackville Davis intends to return to Bombay now that Mr. Anstey is away. But I have the best authority for saying that it is unlikely the Bombay bar will have that pleasure. Mr. Davis has now formed a connection in the big village of the East that is built upon a ditch, and he will not leave it, though tempted by the blandishments of Bombay. I hear he has been followed with misfortunes even in Calcutta. He was offered a brief in a great case which was to be tried in Calcutta, but refused it, because he believed Mr. Anstey was going to appear in the same case. That must have cost him at least Rs. 5,000. Then he was offered the leading brief in the great Tagore Will case, but there again his ill-luck pursued him, for having made certain other arrangements, he lost this opportunity of carving himself a name in Indian legal fame. The flood of fortune seems ever to have been pursuing him—and drowning him. He has been a cat nearly choked by cream; a fly struggling in syrup; an Amadis de Gaul with so many young ladies to rescue that he does not know which to champion first. May his luck improve!

Your readers have doubtless read Dr. Watt's famous verses on the sluggard, commencing "'Tis the voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain." The following is a parody on the same, and I hope you will like it:—

THE LAY OF THE BRIEFLESS BARRISTER.

'Tis the voice of old Briefless, I heard him complain,
"You have plagued meso often, why plague me again?"
As the fox in his burrow, so he in his "den"
Turns the key in the lock and bolts himself in.

Sure a very few briefs and a great many bills
Is not the best way of getting over his ills.
And when he gets aught, though that's more paper than pelf,
He talks of out-barking even Blackstone himself.

I looked in his chamber and saw it quite bare—
With the dust and the cobwebs more 'bundant than rare,
Such books as remain are covered with smut,
And his brief-bag informs him, he'd much better "cut."

Duns pay him a visit, still hoping to lay
Their hands on whatever might chance in their way,
He tells them his plans, how he means soon to travel,
But under his voice says "O, go to the devil."

Say the duns to themselves, "Here's a nice little go!
Instead of our dunning him, he's done us, by Joe:
But thank we this business, which yields us a lesson,
To be shy of all Law-gents and never get such a mess in."

In the lively report of the Poona cricket match which you have published, there appears among the abundant expressions of jollity something which, if I am not mistaken, reveals a sore. I refer to the note of interrogation which your correspondent places after "southern" when he refers to the Poona eleven. I suppose his feeling as well as that of the Bombay players is that the match would be a fairer one if it were actually between a Bombay and a Poona eleven. Some vexation was expressed on this subject last year, and this year again the Bombay eleven will think they have good cause to grumble, for the match may be said to have been won from them by men who were not Poona men. The Bombay men have my sympathy. I wish they had won, for I am afraid that the Poona men will now consider Poona itself is above Bombay. Albeit the Poona wallahs got a very handsome thrashing last year, yet the Bombay men have in turn received a worse this, and I suppose that in consequence the Viceroy will now be invited to make Poona the temporary capital of India.

So—so; it appears that your contemporary the *Times of India* has also been afflicted by the manager of the Town Hall Concerts. I thought it rather sympathised with the "no criticism" movement, but I suppose I must have been mistaken, because yesterday somebody on its 'staff was apparently determined to be very sarcastic upon a gentleman who wrote to contradict the statement that the editor had been requested to give "nothing but praise to all the performers." The critic retorts upon the manager that the real words used by him (the manager, I mean) were that the *Times of India* should confine its criticisms "to stating that the pieces were well rendered and the audience was satisfied." What has Daniel Quilp to say to this? Will that obnoxious individual—who, (I have heard several well-disposed people say) ought to be shot—rest content with what the manager of the Concerts considers to be criticism? Of course he will not, and neither, I now feel certain, will your contemporary. So after all, I suppose my advice will practically be acted upon, that public journals ought to be guided by their own discretion in the matter of criticism of any public event. If some of the performers were to take an opposite view from the manager of the Concerts and wished their names to be published and their performances fairly and frankly criticised, what would the newspapers do between the opposite opinions? Follow their own counsel, I suppose; and this is just what I say they ought to do at once without bothering the public any more with the question, "Should amateurs be criticised?"

THE weather has broken considerably, if we may judge by the quantity of water which has fallen during the last two or three days. It has very opportunely asserted its prerogative to be spoken about, and now is the theme of conversation. "Did you see the bandstand last night?—'twas just like an island." "Did you see the goal-posts of the Football Club?—they were just like the ghosts of old wrecks." "Did you ever?—No, I never." These are a few of the expressions which the weather has inspired. On Thursday it rained so heavily that the usual watering cart did not appear at its usual post on the Esplanade Road. Probably its functions were superseded. The flood around the Queen's statue was very characteristic of Britannia who rules the waves; and it seemed to me that the said statue looked not unlike the picture on one side of the new half-pennies, representing Her Majesty sitting by the side of a lion with a trident in her hand and appearing to push one foot into the ocean just to see if the water is cold. This rainfall has settled the doubt in some sceptical minds as to the possibility of a deluge. It also settled the Griffin versus non-Griffin football match; pushed a number of frogs out of "house and ha';" drowned at least one child, which fell from a verandah into a puddle; washed a number of brown ladies and gentlemen who needed washing; and defied the efforts of a host of native Dame Partingtons to push back the flood from their doors with a mop. Things were becoming so monotonous in Bombay that I think the present rainfall is a most propitious occurrence. It has had this effect upon the young Scotchman who in the hot weather used to salute his Colonel daily with the remark "Anither het day, Cornel," that he was heard to say on Thursday, when we had nine inches of rain, "Hech, man, I think it 's gey an' wet."

THE remarks which I made last week about the *Indian Statesman's* return to Sunday publishing have fallen like a spark among straw, for your contemporary has fired up amazingly. In the paragraphs which he has published against you this week his bloodshot wrath stands revealed in every line. I do not wonder that he is so violent; it must have been very painful to his *amour propre* to be caught sneaking with his [illegible] lishers, just [illegible] right. You re[illegible] *Indian Statesman* [illegible] months [illegible] imitated the Rev. Mr. Chadband and became too good to come out on Monday mornings like his sinful contemporaries. Now, supposing that you had done this, and, failing to find worldly tea and muffins in such great quantities as you expected, resolved to sneak back to your former practice of publishing on Mondays, would you not, if caught and rightly accused of being a hypocritical little beggar, be very much annoyed with the person who discovered what you were about? Of course you would, you say. Well, then, I think you will agree with me that great allowance may be made for the *Indian Statesman's* conduct during the past week. True, you may consider, as I do, that he need not have been so violent with his San Franciscan vituperation; that he need not have allowed his temper to overcome his common sense; or that he need not have descended from being a tolerably respectable journalist to being a bad-tongued shrew; but these are faults, Sir, which perhaps you would not be so much astonished at if you had more opportunities of seeing him in his true colours. I will tell you something in confidence—I believe he could be even worse than you have yet seen him. What?—you are horrified, are you, at the bare mention of such a possibility? But just remember this, which I feel must be true of your contemporary,

"To lowest depths a lower still succeeds."

There is very little chance of your improving him by admonition. Do not, suppose that although he has reprinted your articles upon his conduct and sprinkled a number of "*sics*" over them—a trick which fortunately is very transparent, since the "*sics*" can apply only to blunders in his own imagination—therefore he is somewhat desirous of improving himself. He is simply hanging the whip that castigated him in his front shop window as an advertisement; and you surely cannot expect much nobility of soul from any person who does that. I forgive him for his embellishment of my comments upon his conduct; you can forgive him also. To be caught sneaking as the *Statesman* was would annoy a saint, very much less him.

A DECENT lad, a Scotchman, who arrived here the other day, is shocked to see the Sunday profanation that prevails in Bombay. Bazaar shops open—Parsees playing cricket and football—Hindoos walking about—buggies plying—churches in forenoons almost empty—people smoking—gentlemen swearing at their servants—some Scotchmen actually "whustling"—Prodigious! Perfectly monstrous! With pain his thoughts go back to the vicinity of the Clyde, where a rigid Sabbatic opinion has put down excursion steamers and compelled a number of people to stay ashore and drink "the national malady." Particularly does his thoughts fly back to the bonny kirkyard at Rothesay, full of stone-cut testimonies of the respect which the inhabitants used to have for the Sabbath Day and their abhorment of all carnal corruptions. Let me look in Bombay, he cries aloud, for persons full of similar virtues, and my task is as difficult as the search of Diogenes for an honest man! "Wull na a jidgment fa' upon the land for the multitude o' its transgressions? What shall be the lot o' th' sinners wha are intoxicated with the worldly and godless mainners o' the heathens? Waes me to think o't!" I sympathise with my young Scotch friend, for I know that while he was pouring forth his vials of sorrow for the unrighteousness of Bombay he had in his mind the description of a man whose ministrations might have regenerated and blessed the city seven times seven. Peace be to ye, auld "Peter McBryde," the admiration of your Highland flock! Such men as you were are not to be found even after far seeking. This, the humble inscription on your tombstone, which stands among its kindred grim mementoes an everlasting example and precept to the sons of life, is here published by me as a token of my respect for your worth. And may the perverse genera[illegible]

PETER McBRIDE
Minister of the West Church
a chosen vessel
an ambassador for Jesus Christ
Eminently qualified for his Masters Work,
a bodily frame of masculine mould and of mein
Commanding—grave—majestic
Suitably lodged—a mind—powerful, penetrating, firm.
Subdued to the truth inriched with human learning
and disciplined by grace
Living near to God—Single in Aim—Singularly faithful
Rich in unction, pressing earnestness: uncompromising
Fearlessness in declaring the whole counsel of God
Distinguished his public ministry,
Christ crucified, the hope of Sinners
Christ in believers—the hope of Glory
—his favorite themes—
Is the whole form of Gods House. Zealously faithful
On Zions walls an eagle-ey'd unslumbering watchman
Affection, humility, Wisdom.
Shone in his private life & pastoral walk
Tender in Sympathy of enlarged benevolence.
Given to hospitality, ready to distribute.
The children of God the objects of his tenderest regards
with burning zeal for the Souls of men
Still increasing among his favored flock
during a ministry of 26 years.
He went forth into the field
Opened by the memorable event of 1843.
A standard bearer in the cause of his royal master
and preaching incessantly with increasing energy and zeal
In the Western Isles
and especially in Knapdale his native place
Where his labors were crowned by signal success
Fell at Easdale in the midst of his warfare 2nd Oct. 1846,
In the 49th year of his age and 20th of his ministry.
A mighty man in Israel.

I HAVE just come across a most amusing trial for slander reported in an Edinburgh paper in June last, which had when the paper reached me escaped my notice. The case having been brought by a legal gentleman—the Procurator Fiscal, or public prosecutor, of Auchtermuchty—against no less a personage than the worthy Provost of that burgh, a brewer and maltster named Alexander Bonthrone, and the allegation being that defendant called pursuer a "damned puppy" and a "low blackguard," we may well imagine that the Kingdom o' Fife would be agitated from one end to the other by the trial. It seems that the Provost was the proprietor of premises affected by a resolution of the magistrates to shut up doors of communication between licensed premises and dwelling-houses, and he was about to make some observations to the Bench, at a meeting of the magistrates, on the subject, when the Procurator said to him, "Sit down, sir; you have no right to speak here." Now, no man, especially no man having the local importance of a Provost, likes to be ordered to sit down in such peremptory terms, and the Provost seems to have lost his temper and to have retorted, "I have as much right to speak here as you, you damned puppy," and he also, it is asserted by the Procurator, called the latter a "low blackguard." We have unfortunately in the law report no description of the scene which must have ensued (it can be well imagined, however,) but only the dry statement that the defendant did not consider his words actionable, and that one guinea damages and expenses were tendered in order to end the matter. The Procurator considers that the defender's language represented him to be "a degraded, impertinent, base, vile, scurrilous, vicious, ill-conducted fellow, and utterly incapable of holding the honourable and exalted office of Procurator Fiscal for the burgh of Auchtermuchty," and said he had been rendered contemptible and disreputable in the eyes of his fellow townsmen. In his note of appeal he said the adjective "damned" bore several clear and distinct meanings, such as "condemned," "hateful," "abominable," and "execrable;" and that the substantive "puppy" was in meaning equally clear. One meaning of the substantive is "the progeny of a bitch or female of the canine species," another "an impertinent or conceited fellow;" and the gentleman of the law gravely set forth that "he was not the offspring of a female dog; he was a responsible human being fearfully and wonderfully made," a statement which we should imagine would cause even a grave Scotch Judge to laugh. He then goes on to say—"But let it be supposed, and it is a wild supposition, that the expression [illegible] used with impunity [illegible] the host and [illegible] the walls of [illegible] ade v [illegible] of judgment, [illegible] ate in that Court, such language from him, who should be a terror to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well, and applied by him to a member of the Court to whom he had administered the oath *de fideli administrationis officii*, came with infamous effect, and contained, and must be supposed to contain, within itself the evil motive of the speaker, the foundation of every action." The case came on appeal before the Court of Session in Edinburgh, when their Lordships unanimously found that the words "damned puppy" were not actionable, and that it was not proved that the defender used the words "low blackguard;" therefore they dismissed the appeal, with expenses. The argument of the Procurator's counsel before the Court was dry enough in all conscience, being principally quotations of meanings of words from dictionaries, but the judges seemed rather to make fun of the whole case than to treat it seriously. The Lord President, for instance, asked the Procurator's counsel if it was true that his client was, as he had alleged in his written statement, contemptible in the eyes of his fellowmen, and on receiving an answer in the affirmative, remarked—"Well, I never saw a man libel himself more effectually," a remark which caused laughter in Court. But really the reflection is forced upon us, that if such language is now allowable north of the Tweed, Scotland must be a less desirable country to reside in than it used to be. The use of the words were at all events calculated to cause a breach of the peace, and the public prosecutor was probably only restrained from breaking the peace by the knowledge that he would to a certainty be pounced upon as an assaulter, and condemned by everyone for condescending to enter into a scuffle with a man who, notwithstanding his proud position of Provost, had proved himself to have a good deal of the vulgarity usually displayed by such people—brewers and maltsters of the lower order.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us!"

THIS is an excellent text for the accompanying homily. During the course of many a perambulation in this cheerful city, I have come across people whose respective eccentricities have gone a good way to enliven the dead-and-dug-up-again sort of existence that one call's life in this place. I have met people with queer views of life and things: people with uncommon good ideas, about themselves: people with whims and oddities harmless enough and mild: and others with such as hurt and mislead. I have met people who fancied themselves perfect in this or that art, and who never failed to obtrude their special faculties in season or out of season. I have known a man so lost in admiration of his talent for dressing, that whenever you met and he had you by the button, you got nothing out of him, but "This coat I got from such a shop!" "I have a special knack for putting on a tie." "You know So and So? he dresses like me—pretty fair imitation." Another man thinks himself a great judge of horses—he has evidently hippomania on the brain—when he meets you, he at once gets you into talk about horses, and then overwhelms you gratis with opinions on the subject. He tells you what a hand he is at training horses. "Mr. So and So had a horse, you know," (though you don't know) "a powerful animal, the most vicious in creation! There wasn't a 'whip' could master him, not a jockey the most expert or proficient could hold him or ride him; but bless you! I settled him in less than no time—quite broke him—he was as quiet as a lamb," &c. These sort of folks, though amusing occasionally, never fail to bore you, fancying all the while they are impressing you with their importance. But the most obnoxious article of this description I have been bored by is the soi-disant comic-actor who is not a professional. He has an opinion on all matters dramatic, from a deal-board to William Shakespeare. He talks to you in hexameters, and thinks there's nothing in which he hasn't power to "introduce a comic element." Now I know a typical gentleman, a worthy, good-natured man on the whole, who has this provoking foible. He is convinced he is born to enact the comic rôle. He fancies he is by birth the mouth-piece, as it were, of comedy, and that he has the exact *esprit* and genius for the comique. He "moves, lives, and hath his being" (if I may so say) in the "comic element," with which he declares himself saturated, and with which he means (benignly enough) to saturate everybody else. Heaven defend you, when *he* has you by the button! *Di meliora piis!* He is an ambulating battery of wit and humour—at least he thinks so. On the slighest contact he lets off sparks of what he considers purest fancy and most brilliant wit. The effect on me of these witty explosions is anything but stimulating or mirth-provoking: *au contraire*, it is of a decidedly narcotic character. This poor man—so entirely carried away are men by cherished conceits—flatters himself that he has an unmistakeable talent for the stage. He sets due value on his comic powers, and lends himself (gratis I believe) as an amateur performer to many a struggling company. He selects comic characters and thinks he shines in them. Nature, good dame, has certainly been indulgent to his stage-struck aspirations. She has blessed him with a face and figure comic enough. Thus heaven-endowed his confidence in himself is not very surprising. His histrionic abilities are always on the stretch. No opportunity escapes him when he can victimize his fellow mortals. If he has a story to tell, or an anecdote to let off, he is in his element. He envelopes it in stage attire; assumes a becoming theatric attitude; and delivers it *ore rotundo* with appropriate gestures and stamping of foot. He plumes himself no end on his fine Roscian delivery, and prides himself reasonably enough on the power of contorting his features (*Deo adjuvante*) into a variety of ugliness- "*Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum.*" But stage necessities are exacting and sometimes inconvenient, if not to this gentleman, at least to such as have to do with him in an official way. Although great philosophers have said that every man undergoes a thorough change once in seven years, yet he regularly changes appearance some three or four times a year. To the imperative requirements of his hobby, I feel sure he would willingly suffer martyrdom. Consequently this worthy man has to undergo some startling transformations as to the facial developments of his comic phiz many times in the course of the year. Now he appears with chin well smoothed and whiskers off, sporting "the light and careless livery" of youth. His friends fail to recognize him, men having officially to appear before him are at a loss where to look for him, though he may be staring them in the face. Anon, just as people become accustomed to his juvenile countenance, he appears with a heavy growth of carroty whiskers and bristling with a ferocious pair of bushy mustachios, "wearing the marks of many years well spent!"

"*Fit enim subito sus horridus*
Squamosusque draco."

At one time you see him with his hair cropped close to his ears like Puritan Pym; anon, a vast luxuriance covers the seat of his fertile brain and courses down his expansive forehead in artful disorder. Now he clips his mustachios and makes them stand out heroically from under his nose: now he lets them gently undulate over his lips and cover them. He is thus never the same man over three months, and walks the earth a living transformation scene, fondly supposing all this to be evidence of his wit and humour, his fun and comicalities. But poor deluded man!—he should know

"All-smatterers are more brisk and pert,
Than those that understand an art;
As little sparkles shine more bright
Than glowing coals that give them light."

CELESTIAL JOURNAL.—San Francisco will shortly boast of a tri-weekly newspaper to be published in Chinese. One million pieces of Chinese type have been ordered for the purpose.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A SOLICITOR TO THE PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I can hardly agree with your correspondent "Wide-awake" that the Port Trustees are "marionettes," as I find from the Act, which I have read at his suggestion, that they are an independant Corporation. His remarks contain a most uncalled-for reflection on Government. But apart from this, I would point out that the mercantile community is represented upon the Trust—an element certain to make itself felt. If past experience teaches anything, we may anticipate that the merchants will differ from the views of Government and will fight stoutly for their own ideas. The insinuation on the last paragraph of the letter would be beneath notice, but that it recalls the fact that the solicitor employed by the Elphinstone Co. was not Mr. Cleveland but another gentleman of at least equal standing in his profession. Why was that gentleman passed over? Is he less competent, less conversant with the business, less agreeable to deal with, or does he represent the client's whose interests are likely to clash with those of the Trustees? The general public do not think so, at all events.

ANOTHER OF THE PUBLIC.

29th August.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 27TH AUGUST.

THE Parsees who were accused of "forgery for the purpose of cheating" were convicted and sentenced yesterday—Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy to three years, Ardaseer Cursetjee to five, and Sorabjee Muncherjee to six years' rigorous imprisonment. Instructed by Mr. Owen, Mr. Mansfield, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prisoners.

We had a smart shower of rain between eight and nine P.M.

BOMBAY.

THE RAIN OF THURSDAY.—The fall of rain registered at Byculla from Thursday 6 A.M. to Friday 6 A.M. amounted to 9 inches and 71 cents.

A MAD DOG.—A boatman was bitten by a mad dog on Thursday at the Carnac Bunder. The dog was killed by the police, and the boatman was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE preliminary examination of candidates for Matriculation at the Bombay University, during the present year, will be held at the High Schools at Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Shikarpoor on Monday, the 1st of September, and the following days.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—On Thursday a Parsee named Nanabhoy Pestonjee reported to the executive police the loss of a silver watch and gold chain. The watch was said to have been hanging on a nail in the wall of his house. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—As the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, one Heera Gooma and two others were charged with having in their possession a quantity of chillies and sugar, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. They were adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees each.

THE HON. MR. CUNNINGHAM, Advocate-General of Madras, who was in Bombay on his way home, visited the High Court yesterday and sat for some time on the Bench in the first division Court, where the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent presided. The learned gentleman left Bombay in the afternoon by the mail steamer Travancore.

WE learn that a robbery was committed at Kolhapoor last Friday night, when cash and ornaments to the amount of Rs. 12,000 were stolen from the house of an hospital assistant in H. M.'s 14th Regiment named Daniell. Mr. and Mrs. Daniell were severely injured in the conflict with the robbers, who unfortunately escaped. The police are on their track.

A NEW BARRISTER.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Patrick Ryan took the required oaths as a member of the Bombay Bar. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on the 7th June last. Mr. Ryan is and has been for some years past Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political and Educational Departments.

ALIMONY.—A Parsee named Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Dhondy was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee [illegible] bace. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant; the defendant was unrepresented. The magistrate on the evidence ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 25 every month for the maintenance of his wife.

SENTENCE REMITTED.—Narayen [illegible]adoo, who was convicted at the second Criminal [illegible]sions this year, for fraudulently altering the appearance of certain Queen's coins, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, has been ordered by Government to be released from custody, on the ground of his previous good character and because there is reason to believe that the altering of the coin was done by way of a practical joke.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PORTUGUESE NEWSPAPER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Justiniano F. Couto and Cowasjee Pestonjee were charged, at the instance of Mr. C. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, the former with publishing the newspaper called *O Echo Portuguez* in a manner contrary to the provisions of section 3 of Act 25 of 1867, and the latter with printing the same without legibly printing therein the name of the printer. The defendants said that they had no intention of cheating but they were ignorant of the provisions of the Act. The magistrate remarked that according to the Act they were liable to pay a very heavy fine and to be sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Peile said that the other day the printer of the *Bhoot* newspaper was fined heavily for a similar offence by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. The magistrate warned the defendants and fined them twenty rupees each. Mr. Peile said that he hoped the conductors of other native newspapers would take a warning from this case.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., entertained a distinguished company at an evening party last night at 9-30 o'clock, at his beautiful mansion "Fountain Hall." Our Parsee Baronet makes an excellent and liberal host, and the guests evidently thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Sir Jamsetjee, we are glad to say, was looking extremely well.—*Deccan Herald.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE, Captain C. H. Eastley, which sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, took the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. A. Russell, Quarter Master H. Murray, and Mr. W. Herbert.
For Brindisi—Master Arbuthnot and servant.
For Venice—Mr. Tasker.
For Aden—Two deck passengers.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. GOGAH, 56 tons, Captain H. Jones, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur and Gogah with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE SHIP PARKFIELD, 1,397 tons, Captain W. Anderson, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool (May 26th) with a cargo of 2,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Muscat—Capt. Emmerton; and twenty-one deck passengers for different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (August 26th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Graham, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. G. Bowden, Mr. Doig, Mr. Thomson, one havildar, two privates, eight recruits of the 4th Rifles, and seven deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		August & Sept.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
2 45 m	3 9	Saturday 30	8 29 m	2 9
2 73 a	3 10		9 2 a	4 9
3 31 m	3 2	Sunday 31	9 19 m	1 7
2 59 a	2 11		9 44 a	4 6
4 39 m	2 10	Monday..... 1	10 11 m	0 7
3 34 a	2 0		10 40 a	4 4
5 98 m	2 8	Tuesday..... 2	11 25 m	0 5
4 37 a	1 9		11 69 a	4 3
7 23 m	2 6	Wednesday ... 3	...	...
5 18 a	1 6		0 2	4 2
8 45 m	4 1	Thursday 4	1 18 m	4 11
8 8 a	2 0		2 43 a	0 9
10 23 m	3 5	Friday 5	3 44 m	3 7
10 22 a	4 9		4 33 a	4 1

Moon—first quarter, 31st, 5h. 53m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—30TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

225-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck v Laxumibai, Hindoo widow,—Chalk and Turner (Part heard.)

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Land and another v Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch; Manisty and Fletcher (Part heard.)

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nussurwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

719-72—M H Khan—Noor Bibee, widow, v Hajun Bibee, widow.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Valubdas v the East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan Abdool v Hajee Meya bin Balmeya—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

531-72—Mody—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta and others v Bomanjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch, Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, and Hearn Cleveland, and Peile.

547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dewjee Ramjee v Thucker Morarjee Poonjah—Tyabjee and Sayani.

608-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Dallas and Lynch.

699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Dallas and Lynch.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

545-72—A Framjee—Merwanjee Eduljee and others v Khursedbai, widow, &c.—Chalk and Turner.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

57-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khalucdina Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrow Dinanath—Ghandibhoy.
718-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalucdina Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—J Mody (Part heard.)

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

191-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.
186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

109-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Abba Hajee Ismael and others v Abba Tharia and others—Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khangar and others v Peerbhoy Esoobjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Wullud Abdool Cadur—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Bahbunjee and another v Hamabai alias Rahilbaee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Nadiri v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Pavakar, widow—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

452-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jaitha Thackersey v Teipall Ramjee—K Morojee.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeeboy v Jeeloobai, widow, and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bace Meherbaee, widow, v Khoja Alibhoy Somjee—In Person.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Baee Jeevee v Soonderjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

613-71—P Cowasjee—Bheeroo Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Limited v The Colaba Press Company, Limited—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

800-67—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Nusserwanjee Dorabjee B. v Byramjee Bazonjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

581-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Sater Nursee Dharmajee v Akul Linga Nagu—In person.

733-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—New Victoria Press Co. v Berar Cotton Co.—Manisty and Fletcher.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 31st [illegible]

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 305, and 345 (Part II.)
4 45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 170 and 370.
Anthem—My God, my God, look upon me.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 135.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 17, 222, and 342.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 374, 177, and 371.
Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Anthem—"Blessed be Thou, Lord God of Israel." Hymns 190 and 14

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 188 and 101.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 300, 197, and 10.
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion in English.
9 A.M.—Holy Communion and Sermon in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 164, 198, and 3 1.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 43, (Tune Invocation—383.)
Paraphrase 22, (Tune Colchester—76.)
Hymn 132, (Tune Submission—365.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Hymn 75, (Tune Warrington—45.)
Paraphrase 45, (Tune Stroudwater—169.)
Hymn 168, (Tune Ewing—249.)
Anthem—Like as the hart desireth the water brooks: page 186: Collections for Church expenses.

BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club.
Divine Service in the Morning at 11 A.M., and in the Evening at 6 P.M.
Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening at Mr. Smith's Bungalow, (top floor), Duncan Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Dispensary, commencing at 7 P.M.

THE RESULTS OF THE HEAVY RAIN OF THURSDAY.

ON Thursday a native boy by name Mymoodeen Suruff Ally, residing in a house at Khetwady Back Road, accidentally fell from the verandah of the house into the flood in the compound of the building, and was drowned. An inquest was held on the body by Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned.

A portion of the wall enclosing the bungalow of Mr. Ruttonjee Hormusjee, in Moozwar Pasady Street, Mazagon, and also a portion of the compound wall of Mr. Cursetjee Cawasjee, in Lawrence DeLema Street, were washed away.

A chawl situated at the back of the Byculla Bazaar had five feet of water in the rooms, and it was only after great persuasion that the police induced the occupants to quit the place. The poor people had to take shelter in the market shed all night. They suffered a heavy loss, as the rain washed everything moveable out of their rooms.

Nearly all the roads in Camateepoora were laid under water to a depth of two feet, and in some parts four and five feet. The Nagpada roads were in nearly as bad a condition.

The Esplanade in several parts presented the appearance of being a sheet of water.

A cocoanut tree fell on the roof of a house at Mungalwaree, causing some damage to property. No lives were injured.

The streets at Khetwady were flooded, many of the houses inundated, and the occupants compelled to leave them during the night. There was water about three feet deep in the main street at Khetwady.

A house fell at Khetwady, but fortunately nobody was injured.

A portion of a house at Second Marine Lane fell. Fortunately nobody was hurt.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists. NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

THE Mahomedan named Syed Mahomed Birgurzi was again placed yesterday before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, and charged with kidnapping and abducting from British India one Fulukkoo, woman, one Ameena, woman, and Soorooj, a Seedee boy, contrary to section 363 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) on behalf of the defence.

Mr. Charles Frederick Unger said—I am police inspector in charge of the railway district at Goolburga. I on the evening of the 2nd instant received instructions from my superior, Captain Dobbs, in consequence of which I made enquiries about the arrival of a party of persons from Bombay. I found an hour after the arrival of the train at Goolburga from Bombay that a party had arr

JUDICIAL SERVICE.

(*Englishman.*)

We said in our last that we agreed with the Lieutenant-Governor as to the advantages likely to result immediately from opening the judgeships to younger men; but that these advantages might be expected to be permanent only if a judicial career offered opportunities of advancement and success not inferior to those presented by other departments in the State. Lord Dalhousie had it in contemplation to create several first-class judgeships on Rs. 3,000 a month. Sir William Grey revived the scheme, and pressed it on the Supreme Government, proposing at the same time to make six minor judgeships on Rs. 2,000 a month. The object of these latter was to enable younger men to be appointed; and the advantages expected from this arrangement by Sir William Grey were pretty nearly the same as Sir George Campbell has claimed for his reform. The High Court in their letter now for the third time propose to throw into the Judicial Service several first-class appointments of Rs. 3,000 a month or thereabouts, which may more nearly equalize the prospects of the two branches of the service, and afford suitable prizes for experienced and useful Judges whom it may not be found possible to place in the High Court. If this proposal find favour with the Government of India and with the Secretary of State, we think that all just cause of complaint will have been removed, and that the good likely to result from lowering the salaries of a portion of the judgeships, and so admitting younger men without doing any great violence to the traditions of the service, as Sir William Grey said, will not be counterbalanced by the evil certain to ensue, if the attractions of the Judicial Service were permanently diminished, which would be the necessary consequence of a large diminution of the funds devoted to remunerate this particular department. If the Judicial Branch of the service have nothing better to offer as the *ultimatum* of all hope then Rs. 2,500 a month, with the shadowy chance of the High Court in the distance, it is in vain to imagine that it will attract the ability of the service from that other line, where Commissionerships, and Chief Commissionerships, and Secretaryships and the Head-ships of the Departments with the Government of India allure, while seats in Council and several Lieutenant-Governorships furnish a still higher goal for ambitious talent. Whether fitted or unfitted, men will press towards the direction in which the greatest rewards are to be had; and the result of any inequality such as we indicate must be to lower the judicial department yet further, able men who justly hold themselves capable of winning and holding the better paid posts in the other line of service being anxious to leave a department which cramps their aspirations and chances of success, and remaining, while compelled to remain, in that unsettled state of mind which is a serious bar to efficiency.

It may possibly suggest itself to some of our readers, as it has occurred to us, that the question of salaries is complicated very much by the necessity of providing a progressive rate graduated according to length of residence in the country. Senior men, as such, expect to be paid more highly than junior men, whatever be the relative efficiency of each; and the necessity of admitting this occasionally produces the inconvenient result of men being appointed to posts, their principal fitness for which consist in their being old enough to have a sort of claim to the salaries attached to them. We have often urged that a distinction should be made between what a man may fairly claim as compensation for wear and tear of constitution in a bad climate, for the inconveniences and privations of Indian service—and what is properly the reward of cultivated ability, discharging the duties of an onerous and responsible office. The two cannot be mixed up together without some confusion and consequent risk of injustice. We would gladly see the distinction properly drawn, and the members of the Covenanted Civil Service paid by fixed salaries, gradually increasing according to length of service, such salaries to be wholly irrespective of the offices held by them, which offices should have attached to them other and additional salaries proportioned to the duties to be performed. Every man would thus have a greater chance of receiving that to which he is fairly entitled.

The last point which we shall notice in connection with a subject to which we have devoted some time and space, though not more than its importance fairly demanded, is the promotion of judicial officers to high executive posts, to a seat in Council, or to a Lieutenant-Governorship. Sir George Campbell feelingly commiserates the Civilian Judges of the High Court on this point, and he would comfort them for being excluded from these good things by throwing open the Chief Justiceship to the Civil Service, the members of which, he says, are now debarred by positive law from holding this high office. We remember two occasions on which Civilian Judges officiated in the office, and we are not aware that Civilian Judges are debarred from permanently holding the office, if only they be Barristers. Whether it is desirable that this latter qualification be abolished, is a point which it is needless to discuss until it is actually raised; but in the meanwhile it may be just as well that the members of the Civil Service should not be under a misapprehension. Muhammad is not debarred from going to the mountain, though the mountain has not been brought by the Legislature to Muhammad. As to the rest of the subject, Sir George Campbell is himself an instance of a judicial officer promoted to a high executive post. We do not know that any rule has ever been made that judicial officers should not be appointed to seats in Council or other high executive posts. When we remember that the profession of the law is in England the chief path by which men, not born to be hereditary legislators, can arrive at political distinction and high office, we think that such a rule would be eminently a mistake, and that the Government would wittingly deprive itself of a considerable accession of strength if it deliberately excluded high ability tempered and cultivated by judicial training and experience.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

It is pretty widely known that the crime of cattle-stealing is very prevalent throughout a great part of the Punjab; that, in fact, this pursuit occupies as important a place in the lives of the Kurruls, Seeals, and other half-tamed tribes who occupy the jungles between the Indus and the Sutlej, as it formerly did in those of the Fosters, Elliots, and Armstrongs, who dwelt amidst the moors and morasses of the English and Scotch border. But the public outside the confines of the Model Province may not generally be aware that for several years what the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Davies, justly terms an "interesting experiment," has been under trial in one of the most notorious cattle-lifting districts, with a view to discovering a means of grappling effectually with the besetting sin of its inhabitants. We propose, therefore, to devote a short space to enabling our readers to share in the edification which it appears His Honour has derived from the contemplation of this interesting experiment.

It consists in investing certain prominent inhabitants of various parts of the district with *quasi*-official dignity, authority and responsibility; and its object is to create, in this way, a serviceable auxiliary to the regular police force. But the virtue of the scheme lies in the nature of the qualification by which the selected men have earned that prominence amongst their neighbours, which is their title for selection. No pre-eminence in mere wealth, ancient lineage, local influence, or service done to the State, is allowed to give any person a claim to the honourable office of Sargiroh, or auxiliary police officer. The Judges of the Chief Court, in their last Criminal Report, convey a very inadequate, not to say false, notion of the principle upon which the Sargiroh system rests. "The Sargiroh system," they say, "consists briefly in the appointment of a chief Lumberdar over a circle of villages as honorary police officer or Sargiroh. He is selected by the lumberdars of the villages concerned, and a paid tracker, nominated by the Sargiroh, is appoited to each circle. The object is to induce the co-operation of the people in the suppression of the normal crime of cattle-theft, and to maintain the track system." We cannot help suspecting that a mistaken tenderness for the character of the administration of the province in which they are the highest judicial authority, may account for the rather wishy-washy manner in which the learned Judges have, in the above paragraph, represented a measure which, though perhaps wholesome, is most certainly strong. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, exhibits no such tendency to shrink from the exposure of the whole truth. He plainly calls the spade a spade; and though he confesses that it is a tool not altogether to his liking, he boldly declares his intention of making all the use he can of it in uprooting the prevailing crime of his province. In his remarks upon the Police Report for 1872, lately published in the *Gazette*, we are told without reserve what the interesting experiment of the Sargiroh system really is. "Intimately connected," are his words, "with the supression of cattle-stealing is the attempt that has been made in the Montgomery district during the last two years to gain the aid of noted cattle-stealers themselves to put a stop to this offence. The selected men were called Sargirohs, and to each was attached a tracker." We read a little further, and learn with admiration how His Honour, far from yielding to any sense of false shame in the employment of means which some persons might deem unworthy of a powerful and enlightened Government, personally and ostentatiously lent his active aid towards bringing the interesting experiment to a successful issue. "He has himself during last cold-weather tour personally rewarded some of the Sargiroha." What a subject for a great historical painting to be hereafter hung in the Davies wing of the John Lawrence Hall at Lahore! The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab seated in a gorgeous reception-tent, pitched amidst the magnificent scenery of Montgomery, bestowing dresses of honour and bags of rupees upon the most notorious thieves—the Donald Bean Leans of the Bar—who are being courteously conducted to his presence by the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, whilst the Inspector-General looks on at the touching ceremony, his benign countenance lighted up with honest pride in the public recognition of his *protégés'* deserts. In the background might be inserted the figure of a tall and shaggy-locked Kurrul, wearing on his head a *loongi* of the same pattern as those which His Honour is engaged in distributing, and driving of a couple of buffaloes, with hoofs muffled to prevent their leaving tracks. This figure would serve to give pictorial expression to the following melancholy sentence with which Mr. Davies concludes his notice of his own personal share in the interesting experiment: "Yet, from the reports of the local officers themselves, written after His Honour had bestowed the rewards, he can come to no other conclusion but that, like the zalldar system tried previously in the Gujranwalla district, this is also on the high road to failure, from the same cause, namely, that the inducements which can be held out to these noted cattle-thieves are not sufficient to induce them to forego the profits of cattle-steeling."

But His Honour's manfulness in braving the criticisms which squeamish people will be apt to pass upon the moral aspect of the experiment, which he has thus openly countenanced, is scarcely more admirable than his doughty resolution to persevere in it, although he plainly perceives it to be hopeless. "He regrets he cannot discover in the reports of the Civil authorities any proof that the system has been very useful, and that it is well worth maintaining," or "reliable grounds for supposing that it will be so for the future. Nevertheless * * * he will not stop the attempt." We wonder whether the Lieutenant-Governor sees something morally beautiful in this device of setting a thief to catch a thief, that he cannot bring himself to part with it, even though he knows it to be useless. At any rate, as it is clear that the reasons for the continuance of the Sargiroh system rest on some higher ground than mere considerations of utility, we will not waste labour in showing why it ought to be put a stop to; but we will indicate one circumstance which is amply sufficient to account for its failure, even had the cause to which the Lieutenant-Governor attributes it—the inadequacy of the inducements offered—been absent. When the persons who practice any kind of crime are distinct from those who suffer from it, and form a mere fraction of the whole community, to enlist the services on the side of law of some of their most skilful leaders may be a hopeful scheme. But in that part of the Punjab where cattle-stealing is most rife, the practice of the crime is not confined to any section of the population. All carry it on alike; and the same persons who is are the perpetrators of it one day, are its victims the next. Moreover, cattle-stealing in those regions is not conducted altogether without discrimination. There is a good deal of the mutual interchange of attentions between particular villages and families, just as there is amongst the Pathans of the frontier in the more serious pastime of assassination. Besides this, a very considerable proportion of the thefts are accomplished, not so much in defiance, as under cover of the law. Every officer of experience in the cattle-stealing districts knows that false cases of theft are often got up with great elaboration, sometimes being prepared for weeks beforehand, in order that the complainant may be put in possession of some choice buffalo or camel which may have attracted his attention in his neighbour's herds. Under these circumstances, to clothe the most eminent practitioners of the crime with official authority is scarcely likely to further its suppression. The obvious results of such a proceeding would be a large increase in the number of cases. The Sargiroh's dependants and friends would rob with comparative impunity under the safeguard afforded by his opportunities for throwing the police off the right scent. The only cases in which the Sargiroh would give real assistance would be when the thefts had been committed by his enemies, or from his friends; and we might have counted upon the aid of his best energies in such cases without making him a Sargiroh. On the other hand, he would not be likely to throw away the facility given him by his new position for getting up false cases against any neighbour to whom he bore a grudge; in conducting [illegible] he would have the additional incentive of a laudable desire to prove his zeal in the service of the Government, which had honoured him with its confidence.

THE PLUCKING OF CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS.

One of our Correspondents at Calcutta referred the other day to remarkable difficulties now thrown in the way of military candidates seeking to pass the Higher Standard examination. This examination, it will be understood, is the gateway of the Staff Corps, and our correspondent believed that a fiat has already gone forth that entrance into the corps shall be made difficult or impossible for candidates. He said that "of the 30 candidates who have lately gone up only three have succeeded in passing," and that the rest were convinced that no efforts on their part would enable them to pass. "Officers who have gone up three times in all the tests discover that they are always plucked in one. It does not seem to matter much in which particular test they are plucked, so long as they are plucked somehow, and the result of keeping them out of the Staff Corps is secured." This was plain speaking, but—If the correspondents who continue to write to us on the subject, are within reason in their complaints—hardly too emphatic. Whatever views we may entertain respecting the merits of the Staff Corps as an institution, we feel very strongly on behalf of the candidates now so ruthlessly plucked for the Higher Standard examination. It is exceedingly unfair to young officers to put them before a stiff hedge, and say "clear that and you're all right," without telling them that on the other side there is a blind-wire fence. Unforeseen obstacles, they declare, are placed in their way, and the luckiest riders, not the best, win the race. This complaint, indeed, is as old as the system of examination itself, for we remember that years ago it used to be given as "a straight tip" to intending candidates to employ the examiner's moonshee, as from his pupils only the successful competitors were selected! It would, of course, be folly to impute deliberate unfairness, such as this, to any Government examiners, but it is much to be regretted that an apparently plausible charge can be brought against them. Again, why in the up-country examinations are the results kept so long a mystery? And why, when the list of the successful candidates is published, are the reasons for the failure of the remainder not obtainable? To know where an error lies is a necessary first step towards correcting it. Finally, complaints which seem just, are levelled against the system under which long intervals elapse between the up-country examinations. These are held only half-yearly, an arrangement which virtually prohibits candidates from competing more than once a year, since, in the cold weather, officers have generally to be with their regiments. It must be remembered, that officers wish to pass the higher standard for other purposes besides that of entering the Staff Corps, and many of them suffer an inconvenience which has nothing to do with the Staff Corps question, in consequence of the present arrangements.—*Pioneer.*

MEMORANDUM BY SIR BARTLE FRERE.

ON THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DRS. KIRK AND LIVINGSTONE.

The following memorandum was published in yesterday's *Times of India*, and Captain Fraser's letters having been printed in the *Bombay Gazette*, common fairness requires that we should reprint it.

FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

I have read with great care and attention all that I can find recorded by Dr. Livingstone on this subject, and all bearing on it that has been published, as far as I have had access to each publication, by Mr. Stanley and others, either officially or unofficially, either in their own names or anonymously.

I have also been favoured by Dr. Kirk with a perusal of a very detailed explanation of his conduct in reply to some strictures in the Bombay *Times*,* partly published as editorials, partly under the signature of Captain Fraser, late Indian Navy, then and now residing at Zanzibar. This explanation Dr. Kirk forwarded in September last to the Bombay Government.

I find that Dr. Kirk has been since called on by the Government of India for a report on all the circumstances connected with his transactions on Dr. Livingstone's behalf and his reply, in obedience to that call, will be in such detail as to supply the fullest information on all controverted points.

It seems to me, therefore, that I shall best fulfil Lord Granville's injunctions by stating succinctly the general impression left on my mind by the very careful study of all I find recorded as above specified, and all I have been able to learn on the subject at this place.

On the first point, as to how far the complaints of Dr. Livingstone were well-founded, there can, I think, be no doubt that they were. The things sent to him did not reach him; those taken] by and sent to Mr. Stanley did reach him. Clearly, then, there was good ground for complaints of the non-arrival of Dr. Livingstone's package.

On the second point, how far those complaints were well founded in regard to the class of porters employed by Dr. Kirk on Dr. Livingstone's behalf, I think it quite possible that there may have been some foundation for attributing the failure of the convoys intended for Dr. Livingstone to the class of porters employed. I say "quite possible," because certainty on the point seems to me unattainable; after careful inquiry and comparison of statements, I cannot learn that there was any real difference between the classes of men employed by Dr. Kirk and Mr. Stanley and his agents. Much has been written and said, and much more might be written and said on the subject; but the reasoning is all of the kind which may be heard between two experienced members of the Alpine Club, as to the respective merits of the guides furnished by the landlords of the "William Tell" of the "Helvetia." The question, whether Swiss, or German, or a dash of French or Italian blood is best in a guide, may be debated for ever with all the lights of the longest experience and fullest local knowledge; so may the relative advantages of mountaineer independence, or implicit obedience to the behests of the landlord, to whom every one in the town is in debt. The half-starved traveller detained near the limits of perpetual snow by a dislocated limb, is keenly alive to the defects of men who failed to bring up the supplies he needed, and may often be right in thinking that men from the rival establishment might have done better; but it is difficult for any one else to come to any more judicial decision than that, he who succeeded best was the best chosen.

In the instance under discussion, Dr. Kirk availed himself of the agency of the largest and most influential Hindoo house in Zanzibar. They had been, I believe, with hardly an exception, always employed by the English Consulate on similar work, and had been usually most successful. Mr. Stanley, I believe, employed the broker of the American Consul who is himself an experienced merchant in extensive business. His broker is at the head of the Khoja community of Indian Muslims, and ranks only second to the Hindoo house in general estimation. Between the two houses there is no choice other than that between the oldest and largest, and the younger and possibly more energetic establishment. But judging from all I hear and have read, I have little doubt that Mr. Stanley's own convoy would have failed to reach Ujiji but for his presence with it, and the extraordinary energy with which he pressed it forward. I am not shaken in this opinion by the fact that three separate packets sent up by the American Consul are said to have reached Mr. Stanley after he joined Dr. Livingstone. When Mr. Stanley had once gone on, the place of safety was with him, and the most half-hearted messenger once started from the sea coast would not willingly stop till he had joined the white man's caravan. For all these reasons I am unable to say more than repeat the almost obvious truism, that it is possible that had the agency employed by Mr. Stanley been employed on behalf of Dr. Livingstone, the supplies might have reached him.

On the third and last question, whether Dr. Kirk is in any way to blame for the delays that took place in expediting the stores to Dr. Livingstone, I have no hesitation whatever in stating my conviction that he is not. He seems to me to have done what any one on the spot, not judging after the event, would have said was for the best, and his want of success was in no way due to any want of due care, precaution, local knowledge, or energy, or to any defect of judgment in the choice of his agents.

I am confirmed in this view by the more experienced opinion of Colonel Pelly, who formerly filled the office of Consul and Political Agent here, with great credit to himself and advantage to Her Majesty's service He assures me that had he been here in his old post, he would have acted precisely as Dr. Kirk acted, and that he is convinced no one here could have known that any better steps could have been taken than were taken to insure the supplies reaching their destination.

But what appears to me to be conclusive on the subject, is the indirect testimony of the great traveller himself. I judge, of course, simply and entirely from what he has himself written. Under the pressure of his first disappointment he wrote to Dr. Kirk, omitting the habitual forms of personal friendship, and in terms expressive of some bitterness and irritation. Of the precise circumstances and influences under which he wrote we are but imperfectly informed. I am, however, certain that few men disappointed in arrangements which they thought might have been made, when the non-fulfilment of their expectations caused the loss of valuable time, could have written with so little acrimony; and I cannot find that, even in the first manifestation of natural and pardonable vexation, Dr. Livingstone imputes to his old friend anything more than being taken in by their agent. In his subsequent letters, when [illegible] he [illegible] as having charged Dr. Kirk with omission to do his duty in a matter of such vital importance to him, Dr. Livingstone explains very clearly and distinctly that he imputed to Dr. Kirk no more than companionship with himself in the misfortune of putting their trust in men who deceived them, and he disclaims in the most pointed and emphatic manner all intention of accusing his friend of anything more than participation in their common misfortune.

With this question, Dr. Kirk's general merits as a public officer have little to do, beyond the obvious fact that a public officer who, I can affirm from my personal observation, is conspicuous for the careful, conscientious, laborious, and most efficient discharge of every duty connected with the important offices he holds here, is not likely to have failed in what was to him a labour of love, and a duty of long and uninterrupted friendship; and I cannot conclude this Memorandum without expressing my conviction that Dr. Livingstone never had here, possibly not in any part of the world, a truer or warmer friend than Dr. Kirk; and, in saying this, I confidently believe that I am only saying what Dr. Livingstone himself would say, if he were here to give us his deliberate testimony.

(Signed) H. B. E. FRERE.

* *Bombay Gazette.*

THE RETIREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

(*Times*, July 30.)

The lateness of the hour at which the Supplementary Vote of 15,000*l.* for facilitating the retirement of Naval Officers was brought before the House of Commons on Monday night prevented any complete discussion of the subject. It had been anticipated that the Vote itself, as well as the manner in which the money is intended to be applied, would be made the subjects of sharp criticism, and that this criticism would be based mainly upon party considerations, thinly veiled behind arguments concerning the efficiency of the Service. At 2 o'clock in the morning, however, the best-conceived Parliamentary tactics are apt to be defeated by the progress of events; and Sir John Hay, who led the opposition to Mr. Goschen's scheme, was constrained to rest his case upon the plea that the proposed reduction of the Active Lists would cripple the Navy in time of war. Admiral Erskine, who followed on the same side, contended that Naval Officers did not undergo deterioration by remaining idle on shore; and Admiral Egerton, who supported the Government, was satisfied to state in a few words his approval of the Vote and, by implication, his dissent from the speakers who had preceded him. If time had allowed, there would have been no lack of similar testimony from other members conversant with naval affairs; and, on a subject of such supreme importance to the country, it is worth while to show that the apprehensions expressed by Sir John Hay may safely be dismissed from consideration.

It must, in the first instance, be remembered that a reduction of the number of Captains and Commanders on the Active Lists, although not provided for by Mr. Childers in his retirement scheme, was always pronounced by him to be necessary for the good of the Service, and necessary also in order to bring his scheme into effectual and satisfactory working. The scheme itself was intended to be continuously operative; but the reduction of the lists was a matter to be effected by some temporary and supplementary provisions. Mr. Childers would himself have prepared a measure for this purpose had not his tenure of office been abridged by illness; and the delay which has since occurred may be easily explained on the supposition that Mr. Goschen, fully occupied with the routine business of administration, required time in order to master the complicated details with which Mr. Childers had made himself familiar. Now, however, he has taken up the work left unfinished by his predecessor; so that the propriety of reducing the Active Lists has been affirmed by two successive First Lords, with an intervening period sufficient to allow the second of them to form a perfectly independent judgment upon the point. No Minister would accept the responsibility of incurring increased expense in order to diminish the efficiency of the Navy, and hence there is strong *primâ facie* evidence of the necessity for the step which is proposed, as well as of the futility of many of the objections which have been raised against it. If the measure were one of pecuniary saving, it might be said that even the Naval supremacy of England had not been held sacred against cheeseparing, and that it was better to pay money than to lose good officers. As it is, the reduction entails expense, and the country is called upon to spend money for the purpose of diminishing the number of its servants. The very nature of the demand proves, with a strength beyond argument, the firmness of the ground on which it rests.

As regards the Service itself, the chief objection raised by Sir John Hay was, as we have said, that the Active Lists, when reduced in the manner proposed, would be insufficient to meet the exigencies of war. There can be no doubt that a general and protracted war, carried on under conditions which called forth the entire naval strength of the country, might demand more officers than the Active Lists contain even at present; but it cannot be seriously maintained that such a remote contingency should be permitted to govern the strength of the peace establishment. A war of the kind supposed would be more or less gradual in its growth, and the resources of the Navy would grow in proportion to the demands upon them, as they have done hitherto. But modern wars tend to a comparatively speedy termination, and none in which we are likely to engage would, as a matter of probability, be attended with such heavy losses among Captains and Commanders as to absorb the margin of both ranks which Mr. Childers and Mr. Goschen agree in leaving on the Active Lists unemployed, but ready for service at any moment. That margin in the case of Captains will amount to half the number of the officers employed, and in the case of Commanders to one-third of the number employed; so that, even if retirement is accepted by as many as the scheme will permit, there will, for the future, taking both ranks together and in round numbers, be seven available officers for every five berths, instead of, as at present, more than two officers for every single berth. If, too, so great a calamity as the loss of more than one-fourth of the whole available number of Captains and Commanders were to occur in a great naval engagement, or in any other manner, the patriotism of Englishmen would hardly need to be appealed to. The officers whom it is now proposed to retire would all be eager to return to the flag under which they had sailed in less disastrous and more indolent times. It would be perfectly easy, moreover, although hardly necessary, to attach to retirement the condition that those who accepted it should be liable, up to some stated age, to be called upon to serve in the event of war; and it is certain that they would neither fight less bravely nor navigate less skilfully for having been treated in the meantime with the consideration and liberality befitting a great nation. It must be remembered that more than half the Captains and Commanders on the Active Lists are practically retired already, so far as opportunities of professional experience or hopes of professional advancement are concerned, and that the contemplated reductions would scarcely affect the actual *personnel* of the Navy during the next few years. Of course, a few very good officers may retire, and their retirement will in a certain restricted sense be a loss to the public. But the Nelson of the next generation is at least as likely to be furnished by those who will fill their places as by themselves; and England is too rich in the material from which sailors are made to have any need of those who are weary of their calling, or disheartened at the conditions under which it is pursued. The best officers, as a rule, will not retire if they have any reasonable prospect of employment; and it is precisely because the present plethora of the Active Lists takes away that prospect that so many men are restless and discontented. There is reason to believe that Mr. Goschen's scheme will be extremely acceptable to the Service, and that the stipulated number of 70 Captains, 100 Commanders, and 80 Lieutenants will speedily avail themselves of its provisions. If this expectation is fulfilled, it will give us a compact, contented, and efficient Active List, with prospects of adequate employment and timely promotion for all who are retained upon it. To insure these advantages, we may be well satisfied to relinquish our present hold upon 250 officers for whom there is no real demand, and may safely trust, in case of protracted war or overwhelming disaster, to the latent resources of the country.

The insufficiency of the present rates of half-pay has long been a prominent Naval grievance, as well as a continually increasing one; and Sir John Hay argued that it would be better to add to half-pay than to facilitate retirement. Admiral Erskine, who maintained that officers do not become inefficient by remaining on shore, would probably take a similar view, for which at first sight it seems as if something might be said. But the sting of the grievance is due to the large proportion which inactivity bears to employment, and increased half-pay would be an inducement to unemployed officers to vegetate contentedly, and would certainly not be conducive to the growth of zeal for the Service. It may too, be fairly asked, what private owner would be willing in the present day to intrust his ship to a Captain who had been six or eight years on shore, if he could obtain, on the same terms, the services of one who had been in constant employment? As a matter of fact, it is well known that many half pay officers become so rusty that, when called upon to serve, they find themselves knowing less about their duties than many of those under their command, and that they require both hard work and constant watchfulness to preserve themselves from mistakes which would injuriously diminish their influence and authority. Under the new regulations [illegible] of things will become altogether exceptional, and that periods of half-pay will no longer be so protracted as to involve either the loss of professional knowledge or the privations incidental to poverty. Mr. Goschen deserves the thanks of the Naval Service for the spirit in which he has met the representations made to him by the officers, and for the sincerity of his attempts to alleviate the grievances of which they justly complained. He will deserve also the thanks of the country if the proposals which the House of Commons has accepted are found to produce the good results which most of those who have studied them see reason to anticipate.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—Farnham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

378 Wille de Bruxelles, Santan—Edward Bandry & Co.

FOR DUNDEE VIA CALCUTTA.

1071 Royal Saxon, Williamson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

NOT FIXED.

1436 British Sceptre, Tulloch—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1138 Glenroy, Bewes—M. H. Sedick.
1349 Hydrabad, Holmwood—The Captain.
1397 Parkfield, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Smith—The Captain.
1501 Turkish Empire, Wentmore—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
484 Ville du Temple, Plesson—H. M. Sedick.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

1384 Tanjore, Johnson—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

957 Wimbledon, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.,

806 India, Dodero—Volkart Brothers.

FOR KURRACHEE.

803 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA, AND CHINA.

1235 Agra, Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

893 Flora, Zurich—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

1131 Arcot, Hutchison—B. I. S. N. Co.
1478 Atalanta, Mathews—Ewart, Latham & Co.
7226 Bellona, Shaw.
861 Caradoc, Garrick—W. Nicol & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.
2092 Khedive, Steward—P. & O. Co.
685 Punjaub, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Hammond—H.E. H. Dadr.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR CALCUTTA.

816 Esmail, Jones—N. J. Ebram.

FOR BATAVIA.

427 Persian Packet, Sachael—H. Mirza Shuffee Miskey.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

111 Mabi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.

NOT FIXED.

132 Esirella de Damao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
380 Fez Rabance, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
125 Keerata Roodrin—Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
300 Hugh Rose, Campbell.
523 Kwangtung, Elton.
408 Sind (ordinary).
Wolverine, Wratislaw.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANK[illegible]

COMPTOIR [illegible] LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. ...4½ " "
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPEE, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

FOR SALE, a First-class English-built MAIL PHAETON, with a Pair of Fast Trotting Well-matched BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, height about 14-2, with a nearly new Best PLATED MOUNTED HARNESS by MILLROY. The Horses are broken both for Riding and Single Harness. Price moderate. The property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ltd.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .....Rs. 9,172,510
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 38 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 17,687, assuring £9,552,766-11-16

And the am